

EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL
JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT APPLICATION
FISCAL YEAR 2016



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PROGRAM NARRATIVE

As the State Administrating Agency and the criminal justice policy and planning organization for the State of Indiana, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) is dedicated to the reduction of drug and violent crime in Indiana. ICJI will continue to seek out criminal justice programs in Indiana that effectively and efficiently address current state and local criminal justice issues.

With Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funds, Indiana seeks to fill the gaps in the criminal justice data and information-sharing infrastructure and encourage innovative criminal justice programming and planning. Priorities for program funding must be directed at data-driven programs and those utilizing proven best practices in the criminal justice community.

PRIORITIES

ICJI proposes to utilize JAG funds for programs and projects planned to address the most pressing needs of Indiana communities while maintaining focus on statewide and long-term impact. Effective and efficient programs and strategies within the purview of law enforcement, prevention and education, drug treatment, prosecution, indigent defense, technology and community corrections will be encouraged to apply for funding. Special consideration may be given to programs and strategies that fit with BJA priority areas and those priority areas identified by the 2015 JAG Strategic Planning Survey. Priority will be given to those programs that fall within the aforementioned program areas.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA SHARING

Indiana plans to consider utilizing JAG funds for technology improvement programs that will have statewide, lasting impact on every county in Indiana. Completed in 2013, Indiana successfully implemented a single CAD/RMS for all of the Indiana State Police districts. The system meets national and state standards for process, form, security and information sharing. During 2014 and 2015, Indiana continued support for the CAD/RMS deployment to the remaining state law enforcement agencies as well as updating the technology for local jurisdictions that have otherwise operated with radio communication and manual records entry. In addition, Indiana is continuing to

pass legislation addressing areas of upcoming law enforcement technology such as body worn cameras. With such guidance in place, it is ICJI's goal to keep Indiana up-to-date with the most current advances in law enforcement technology.

ICJI understands the importance of collection and analysis of sound and relevant criminal justice data, and how this information can guide policy and improve public safety. State and local law enforcement agencies are unable to share, report, track or analyze crime and criminal justice incidents across jurisdictions. The state should continue to better how it strategically addresses crime and public safety issues through knowledge of crime incidents within large and small jurisdictions across the state. Utilizing FY 2016 JAG funding, priority will be given to programs that will successfully address the gaps and advance the State's criminal justice data and information sharing capabilities.

When possible, ICJI will encourage the expedited transition from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) in those jurisdictions that do not currently provide comprehensive crime data to the FBI. This will not only provide the FBI is more complete picture of crime at the national level, but will assist the strategic planning process for ICJI and identifying areas in need of further assistance.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

ICJI understands the need for encouraging innovation and the adoption of evidence-based practices for programs within all areas of the criminal justice system. In FY 2016, ICJI will continue prioritize new and modified innovative programs, which have identified public safety problems, designed and developed evidence-based solutions, and planned to implement data-driven strategies to achieve the desired outcome.

Innovative Programs

Elements of criminal activity and public safety problems within Indiana's communities frequently evolve in the cause and the impact on society. Changes in the education systems, transportation resources, economic foundations and communication methods can impact where, how, and even why a person commits a criminal act or commits to a treatment program. Criminal justice programs and initiatives need to shift with society to provide the most effective and efficient

options to impact the defined problem. To make a positive impact, programs should be innovative, current, and designed with program efficacy and outcomes at the forefront.

Data-Driven Programs

A data-driven program means that the problem has been identified using data and information, the solution will be driven by the data and analysis, and the program success will be measured by data and evaluation. ICJI encourages programs to incorporate a data-driven approaches to resource allocation and program design. Indiana has a high demand for performance measurement, and ICJI plans to give priority to programs with demonstrable data-driven design and structure.

In addition to the programs data-driven programs that ICJI seeks, the Drug and Crime Control Division (DCCD) sought to further indentify areas most need and utilize data-driven approaches to alleviate those geographically centered problems. The furtherance of ICJI's data-driven decisions making process was accomplished through the following methods: statewide strategic planning surveys, observances in historical crime trends, and assessing emergent issues within state.

Evidence-Based Practices

The ICJI understands the importance of collection and analysis of sound and relevant criminal justice data. Qualitative and quantitative data should be used in conjunction with program evaluations to measure program effectiveness and determine whether outcome goals have been achieved. Priority is given to programs that formulate their processes, activities, effectiveness and outcomes, in conjunction with evidence-based practice standards, as indicated on resources such as the National Institute of Justice's website, CrimeSolutions.gov. It is important to move toward evidence-based programs and focus funding on programs that work and produce results. New and innovative programs should be designed using evidence based practices. Adjustments or deviations from the evidence-based practice as it is customized to the Indiana program should be identified during planning.

BEST PRACTICES REVIEW

A program designed to address drug trafficking will vary greatly from a re-entry program in terms of the required resources and implementation plan; however, both should utilize best practices. In late 2010, ICJI entered into a partnership with Indiana University, Center for Criminal Justice

Research, to outline several ways to improve criminal justice programming and policy development in Indiana by performing critical data collection and analytical tasks in key program areas. ICJI management, program divisions and research staff participated in the following research efforts:

- 1) Best practices review for the majority of ICJI's program area and funding stream
- 2) Statewide criminal justice data assessment

The primary objective was to develop a practical, applied approach to program funding decisions and grants management strategies for primary funding streams in each ICJI division. The university worked with ICJI drug and crime control and research staff to obtain necessary program guidelines and funding information and to prioritize best practice reviews based upon upcoming grant funding periods.

Multi-Agency Collaboration

ICJI strongly encourages state and local criminal justice agencies interested in collaborating with other government organizations in an effort to implement innovative programs to seek the assistance of existing local resources. ICJI has encouraged programs to utilize Indiana's Local Coordinating Councils (LCCs) to provide knowledge and collaboration especially during the implementation of substance abuse related programs.

To maximize the use of resources, priority consideration will be given to criminal justice programs that collaborate in the planning and identification of problems across jurisdictional boundaries. The programs should conduct activities across multiple jurisdictions and in partnership with multiple criminal justice agencies and public safety partners. Multi-jurisdictional programs should integrate a minimum of three agencies in at least two Indiana counties, and are encouraged to show collaboration with state and federal criminal justice agencies; purposefully enhancing interagency coordination. In 2015, roughly 40% of ICJI funded programs were in the *Law Enforcement and Task Forces* Program Area, many of which participated in multi-jurisdictional activities.

Current & Sustainable

New and innovative program design will vary greatly due to the criminal justice system issue or identified problem. ICJI will target support for programs that address a time sensitive and/or current issue with a plan for sustainable solutions. For example, Indiana is highly focused on prisoner re-entry particularly due to the rise in the number of adult inmates over the past several

years. Research and policies related to sentencing policy reform are underway in Indiana, with new criminal code reforms enacted through legislation in mid-2013. According to the Indiana Department of Correction Adult Recidivism Report, of those offenders leaving IDOC facilities, roughly 38% will recidivate within 3 years or less.

It is imperative that Indiana support re-entry initiatives that are evidence-based and sustainable; priority will be given to programs which start the re-entry process by learning within the facility and then transitioning the offender outside of the facility where they will receive programming and support that will help them to become productive citizens. Successful re-entry will presumably reduce the rate of recidivism and have long-term sustainable benefits for the offender's family and community. In 2015, the State of Indiana appropriated funds for the supplementation of mental health, community corrections, and other local-level reentry programs. ICJI coordinated with the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council (JRAC) ensuring efforts were not being duplicated and ICJI was providing funds to the areas of most need, while maximizing the use of federal JAG dollars.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

ICJI has accepted BJA's requirement to undergo a statewide strategic planning effort based on the community engagement model. While strategic planning is an ongoing assessment and compilation of current trends and future objectives, initial steps in developing a statewide plan were taken in June of 2015. In collaboration with Indiana's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) ICJI's Drug and Crime Control Division which involved a strategic planning survey, disseminated to a large sample of local and state-level criminal justice partners throughout Indiana. This major component of Indiana's Strategic Planning provide an overview of perceived need throughout the state.

Survey respondents included current JAG subgrantees, probation departments, public defenders, prosecutors, state police, sheriffs and the courts. In addition to demographic questions, questions were asked that focused on assessing respondents' attitudes toward various avenues of JAG funding. Areas of funding related to the following purpose areas were examined: *Law Enforcement, Crime Lab/Forensics, Crime Prevention, Prosecution, Indigent Defense, Courts, Corrections, Community Corrections, Reentry Services, Behavioral Health, Assessment & Evaluation and Crime Victim/Witness Services*. Likert scales were utilized to assess how strongly respondents agreed or disagreed that certain services should be the focus of JAG funding. Response options included the

following: *Strongly Agree*, *Agree*, *Neither Agree Nor Disagree*, *Disagree* or *Strongly Disagree*. Each response on this scale was coded with a value of one (1) through five (5) to calculate the average index score for the agreement with each statement; *Strongly Disagree* was assigned as one (1) and *Strongly Agree* was assigned as five (5). The closer the average score was to five (5), the more the respondents agreed with the statement. In total, 293 survey responses were received.

The first question asked respondents to describe the geographic area or areas to be addressed in their survey responses. The majority of respondents, 46.4%, serve central Indiana. Respondents were then asked to select the area that they work in, ranging from the federal government to the non-profit sector. 69.1% of respondents described themselves as working for local government. State government employees made up 21.9% of respondents. The roles of the agencies/organizations in the criminal justice system were primarily parole/probation and prosecution. No responses were received from mental health, substance abuse treatment, victim assistance or crime lab/forensics.

Respondents were then asked to select three JAG purpose areas that they perceive to be in need of further investment. Over half of respondents (50.2%) believed that *Behavioral Health* should be a focus area for JAG funding. *Law Enforcement* and *Community Corrections* tied at second with 36.2% of respondents' selections for further funding. *Reentry Services* (31.9%) and *Crime Prevention* (30.1%) rounded out the top five. *Corrections* received the least amount of votes with only 10.0% of respondents believing that funding should be focused there.

The remaining questions in the survey asked respondents to rate various services in the twelve purpose areas based on the perceived need of funding. Table 1 displays the top two highest rated responses for each purpose area. The closer a score is to 5, the more strongly respondents agreed that funding should be focused on that service. Out of all of the twelve purpose areas, the service that respondents felt the most strongly should be a focus of funding was "identifying and treating people with severe mental illness before they reach crisis point" in the *Behavioral Health* purpose area. While respondents agreed that most services should receive JAG funding, there was one service under the *Indigent Defense* focus area that had an average score of only 2.78. This was "white-collar crime defense."

Table 1. Services in Need of JAG Funding by Purpose Area

JAG Purpose Area	Service	Score
Law Enforcement	Drug enforcement	4.26
	Violent crime reduction initiatives	4.17
Crime Lab/Forensics	Reduction in backlog	4.20
	Keeping software updated	4.09
Crime Prevention	Substance abuse prevention/education projects	4.53
	Prescription drug prevention/education projects	4.40
Prosecution	Violent crime prosecution	4.31
	Drug crime prosecution	4.04
Indigent Defense	Defense counsel training to improve court representation	3.51
	Implementation of indigent defense standards	3.49
Courts	Problem solving courts	4.21
	Scientific technologies that support criminal case processing	3.98
Corrections	Jail/Prison based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects	4.38
	Collaboration of criminal justice agencies through the integration of technology	4.12
Community Corrections	Community based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects	4.41
	Programs for drug-involved offenders	4.39
Reentry Services	Community-based transition drug abuse treatment	4.38
	Employment services	4.36
Behavioral Health	Identifying and treating people with severe mental illness before they reach crisis point	4.60
	Training law enforcement/correctional officers on mental health and mental health related crisis intervention	4.44
Assessment & Evaluation	Information sharing projects	4.12
	Criminal records improvement projects	4.03
Crime Victim/Witness Services	Children exposed to violence projects	4.11
	Training and education projects (for criminal justice practitioners)	3.87
	Stalking, cyber stalking, bullying	3.87

As a result of the survey, ICJI will continue to work with the JRAC members in funding programs with the most need. While the JAG survey identified areas of most perceived need such as reentry services and mental health programs, it is the Institute's goal continue utilizing state and local resources to fund of programs not already covered by JRAC such as *Indigent Defense, Prosecution programs, and crime prevention*.

As Indiana's statewide JAG Strategic Plan continues to evolve, it will be available on the ICJI website for all Indiana citizens to review and as a reference to aid in the decision-making and distribution of these federal funds.

GOALS & PERFORMANCE MEASURES

PROGRAM GOALS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
Provide funding to state and local jurisdictions that utilize best practice programs or models.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of grant funded programs utilizing evidence-based practices
Support innovative and new technology initiatives that will improve accuracy and timeliness of state-level crime data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of law enforcement agencies reporting and sharing local crime records/data
The aggressive and innovative investigation, prosecution and conviction of those individuals responsible for drug, gang and violent crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces funded with JAG funds • Number of Prosecutors funded with JAG funds • Amount of drugs seized • Quarterly Performance Reports- Prosecutors and MJTFs • Number of charges filed • Number of cases prosecuted
Provide the opportunity for offenders with mental health concerns or those with veteran status to participate in and complete programs as alternatives to incarceration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Problem Solving Courts funded with JAG funds • Quarterly Performance Reports- Problem Solving Courts • Number successfully completing a Problem Solving Court program
Provide opportunities for offenders to successfully reintegrate to Indiana communities from the correctional population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Re-entry programs funded with JAG funds • Quarterly Performance Reports-Re-entry programs Recidivism rates

The Drug and Crime Control Division requires all JAG subgrantees to submit quarterly financial reports and quarterly performance reports for internal assessment and evaluation. These reports are reviewed by ICJI's Research and Planning Division for accuracy and validity. The reports assist the Drug and Crime Control Division in submitting the semi-annual report to BJA. Specific performance measures have been created for multi-jurisdictional task forces, prosecution, problem solving courts, technology, and re-entry programs. Additional indicators are aggregated to help show program outcome and program effectiveness. Programs are required to submit this information as well as the BJA Performance Measurement Tool (PMT). All reporting requirements are provided in the JAG solicitation released by ICJI and if awarded, all programs will receive directions and reminders via E-grants for completion of their performance reports.

E-grants will house all performance and financial reports. In addition to the Research and Planning Division, it is the responsibility of the Program Manager to review all reports for accuracy and completeness and subsequently return reports to a program should they need to make a correction and resubmit. The Drug and Crime Control Research Associate will be responsible primarily for the management of the PMT to ensure that all subgrantees have completed their PMT reports each quarter and provide technical assistance when necessary.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The implementation plan for ICJI is to allocate FY 2016 funds to the priority funding areas through a statewide competitive solicitation. This will allow ICJI to receive a diverse set of ideas and program proposals; expanding to new or improved program implementation at the state and local level. ICJI will gain a more complete view of the local and statewide problems, which can be addressed with strategic programs and grant funding support. This approach will assist the state in achieving its goals and objectives for the next several years.

IMPLEMENTATION TASK	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
Submission of FY 2016 JAG Application	Drug & Crime Control Division Director	June 30, 2016
Create local Notice of Funding Announcement	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Chief Counsel	July 2016
Post CY 2017 JAG Solicitation for Application	Drug & Crime Division Director, Communications Director	August/September 2016
Receive CY 2017 JAG proposals	Program Manager	September 2016

Conduct Risk Assessments on all JAG applications	Drug & Crime Control Division Staff	October 2016
Review and score CY 2017 proposals	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Program Managers, Research Manager	October 2016
Present CY 2017 recommendations to ICJI Executive Staff	Drug & Crime Control Division Director	November 2016
Present CY 2017 recommendations to Drug & Crime Control Sub-Committee	Executive Director, Operations Director, Drug & Crime Control Division Director	November 2016
Present CY 2017 recommendations to ICJI Board of Trustees	Drug & Crime Control Sub-Committee	December 2016
Notify JAG applicants of grant proposal acceptance or denial	Program Managers	December 2016
Provide JAG grant application assistance/training materials	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Research Associate, Program Managers	December 2016
Award FY 2016 JAG funds	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Program Managers	Award Period- January 1, 2017-December 31, 2017
Perform desk reviews and site visits	Program Manager, Compliance Monitors	Ongoing - As stated in ICJI Policies
Collect quarterly reports from subgrantees via E-grants	Program Manager, Research Associate	1 st to 4 th Quarter –15 days after the quarter end. Final – 45 days following close out